

Grange Directory.

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B. D. Allen, County Agent. Iola.

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IOLA GRANGE.
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J. Y. Young, Master. Jeddo.
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MAPLE GROVE GRANGE.
J. A. G. Soley, Master. Humboldt.
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R. V. Blair, Master. Odense.
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ROCK HILL GRANGE.
A. Cosine, Master. Iola.
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Farm and Fireside.

Grapes and Red as Medical Agents.

At certain towns in Switzerland grapes are grown solely as a medicine, and the vineyards are put to no other use. Instead of drinking water, as at other places, the patient is sent out to eat grapes, and must pick them himself from the vines. Where the doctor ordinarily instructs the patient to drink so many glasses of water, he is here instructed to eat just so many bunches of grapes, and no more. It is assumed to be dangerous to go beyond the doctor's prescription of a single grape. As strange as it may appear, invalids experience the best of good effects from the "raisin cure," or at least think they do, and go away very well satisfied.

Another popular treatment is found at the mud baths of Schwalbach and other places, where the patients are immersed in soft black mud up to their chins, and remain in the bath for some hours. Most of them have a floating table before them upon which they keep books, cigars, or refreshments, according to the tastes of the patients. After remaining two or three hours in the mud, one is washed off with a hose pipe and put into a tepid bath. The operation is continued the next morning, and is repeated until the patient is cured or tired.—*New York Times.*

The Girl Who Wins.

The time has passed when a woman must be pale and delicate to be interesting—when she must be totally ignorant of all practical knowledge to be high-bred—when she must know nothing of the current politics of the day, or be called masculine and strong-minded. It is not a sign of high birth or refinement to be sickly or ignorant. Those who affect anything of the kind are behind the times, and must shake up and air themselves mentally and physically, or drop under the firm strides of common sense ideas, and be crushed into utter insignificance. In these days an active, rosy-faced girl, with brain quick and clear, warm, light heart, a temper quickly heated at intended insults of injury, and just as quick to forgive; whose feet can run as fast as her tongue, and not put her out of breath; who is not afraid of freckles or to breathe the pure air of heaven, unrestrained by the drawn curtains of a close carriage; and above all, who can speak her mind and give her opinion on important topics which interest intelligent people, is the true girl who will make a good woman. This is the girl who wins in these days. Even fops and dandies, who strongly oppose woman's rights, like a woman who can talk well, even if she is not handsome.

The county jail of San Francisco was becoming a comfortable boarding-house for tramps and vagrants, who had a better life there than honest working-men, being well fed and pleasantly lodged, and not required to work. The supervisors having ordered that they should be required to earn their keeping by labor on the public works, the prisoners coolly refused, insisting upon their right to lodging and rations without work. It finally became necessary to place them on a diet of bread and water and subject them to solitary confinement in the dark cell before they would submit. Since then the jail is no longer so crowded, and less anxiety is displayed to get there.

Seeds of Fruit Trees.

As early as practical in the fall I have my ground plowed as deep as it can be done, and then harrowed as fine as possible. I lay out the ground in rows fifteen inches apart, making the rows six inches wide and almost two inches deep. I then drop the seeds evenly over four inches of the space, dropping so that they will almost be an inch apart. I gather as many coal ashes as I will need, and use a mason's screen to pass the fine ashes through. When the men have finished dropping the apple seed, I take the fine coal ashes and then cover the ashes with about half an inch of soil. Besides the ashes acting as a fertilizer and preventing the woolly aphis from doing harm, they keep the ground in condition, so as not to be affected by frost in the spring, and thereby lifting the soil. I have never found any trouble in this direction or from the aphis by covering with ashes. I plant all my seeds in the fall—plum, apple, cherry, peach, maple, ash, etc. I do not use coal ashes on any other than apple or cherry seeds. An application of sifted coal ashes in the spring, after the plants are well up and have made several sets of leaves, will materially benefit apple seedlings. Passing over the rows with the back of a rake will knock off any ashes that may have lodged on the plants. I find fifteen inches a good width for a space between the rows, and also find that I gain ground and have less space for weeds to grow. I also find the use of a digging fork better than the plow for working the seedlings, as less harm is done to them and the work is more effectual. The advantages of fall planting will be obvious to all. Nature does her planting then, and the freezing is done in order and regularity. As soon as the spring opens they begin to grow. There is no hurry to get the seeds in when pressed with spring work; no detention because of late season and freezing, as by the old process. Nature takes charge of them in the ground, and the result is perfectly satisfactory. You can begin to cultivate the ground and keep down the weeds with but little trouble. I remember the remark made to me by a prominent Rochester nurseryman on a visit to this place. I gave him my mode in detail, and had the satisfaction of having him tell me that I would have the loss of time, seeds and labor as my reward. My reward did not come as predicted, but instead I was offered \$100 for the lot just as they were coming up. I preferred carrying the experiment through, and was well rewarded for it. I cover plum and cherry fully two and a half inches; peach three inches. No trouble to get through if your soil is light. I have given you the working in detail. I would only add that my faith in coal ashes increases with the use of them. I have seen orange and lemon seeds that had been thrown on the ash pit in the fall, sprout in the spring, and grow to fine plants, with the other soil that that afforded by the ashes.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

Read This.

If two persons are to occupy a bedroom during the night, let them step upon weighing scales as they retire, and then again in the morning, and they will find their actual weight is at least a pound less in the morning. Frequently the loss will be more, and the average loss throughout the year will be all of that. That is, during the night there is a loss of a pound of matter, which has gone off from their bodies, partly from the lungs and partly through the pores of the skin. The escaped material is carbonic acid and refuse animal matter, or poisonous exhalations. This is diffused through the air in part and in part absorbed in the bed clothes. If a single ounce of wood or cotton be burned in a room it will so completely saturate the air with smoke that one can hardly breathe, though there can only be one ounce of foreign matter in the air. If an ounce of cotton be burned every half hour during the night the air will be kept continually saturated with smoke unless there be an open door or window for its escape. Now the sixteen ounces of smoke thus formed is far less poisonous than the sixteen ounces of exhalations from the lungs and bodies of two persons who have lost a pound in weight during the eight hours of sleeping; for while the dry smoke is mainly taken into the lungs, the damp odors from the body are absorbed, both into the lungs and into the pores of the whole body. Need more be said to show the importance of having bedrooms well ventilated, and of thoroughly airing the sheets, blanket, coverlets, and mattresses in the morning before packing them up in the form of a neatly-made bed.

SHEEP ON A FARM.—Sheep are undervalued by the mass of landholders, as a means of keeping up the fertility of soil and putting money into the pockets of the farmers. The moment one begins to talk of sheep husbandry, the listener or reader begins to look for wool quotations, as if the wool is all that yields profit from sheep. One might as well look for wheat quotations alone when there is talk about the profits of farming. Sheep on a farm yield both wool and mutton. They multiply with great rapidity. They are the best of farm scavengers, "cleaning a field" as no other class of animals will. They give back to the farm more in proportion to what they take from it than any other animal and distribute it better with a view to future fertility of the soil. Prove this. There is no need of proof to those who have kept sheep, and know their habits and profits they yield. To prove it to those who have not had the experience it is necessary they should try the experiment or accept the testimony of an experienced shepherd.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Cure For Texas Cattle Fever.

We publish below the following letter as will be seen, written by Capt. Hubbard of Tennessee in reference to the cattle disease known as the "Texas Fever." We have been assured by Capt. Hubbard that the remedy is infallible, and would recommend a trial by parties whose cattle may become diseased.

BAXTER SPRINGS, KAN., Sept. 4 1875.

I see from a dispatch in your paper of September 3 that Texas Fever is raging in the vicinity of Bloomington, Ills. Having had a case of Texas fever in my stock last week, and having treated it with entire success, I feel it to be my duty to offer my treatment to any one that may feel disposed to use it.

I have treated two cases of Texas fever, both successfully, and as follows:

I use an injection of strong soap-suds; it will get up an active action on the bowels in from two to five minutes, when the foetid contents of the bowels will begin to be thrown off. A syringe that would hold a quart would suit me. I should continue the injections at intervals of two or three minutes, until one or one and a half gallons of soap-suds are given; in three or four hours give the same treatment.

I have seen the same treatment given with success to horses that were suffering with wind colic. This is the only treatment that I know of that will relieve Texas fever or dry murrain diseases, that are so similar in symptoms that I have not discovered any difference.

J. A. HUBBARD.

How to Cure Bots.

A correspondent of the Department of Agriculture. It appears from remarks by different writers that none know of any certain remedy for bots. I know of a remedy that is safe and certain, discovered in the following way: About thirty years ago a friend lost by bots a fine horse. He took from the stomach of the dead horse about a gill of bots and brought them to my office to experiment upon. He made preparations of every remedy he had heard of, and put some of them into each. Most had no effect, a few affected them slightly, but none more than anything else; that killed them in fifteen hours. He concluded that he would kill them by using nitric acid; but it had no more effect on them than water; the third day they were as lively as when put in. A bunch of tansy was growing by my office. He took a handful of that, bruised it, added a little water, squeezed out the juice, and put some in; they were dead in one minute. Since then I have had it given to every horse I have seen affected with bots, and I have never known it to fail of giving entire relief. My friend had another horse affected with bots several years later. He gave him the tansy in the morning and a dose of salts in the evening; the next morning he took up from the excretions three half pints of bots.

Cure For Drunkenness.

The following receipt is sent by a subscriber with an earnest desire for its publication:

"This receipt is taken from eminent and undisputed authority, and it is said to have cured, by the blessing of God, the talented father of one of our noted ministers of the gospel: Sulphate of iron 5 grains; magnesia, 10 grains; pepper mint water, 11 drachms; spirits of nutmeg, 1 drachm. This amount taken twice a day, and continued regularly for from five to nine months."

The above is the celebrated receipt of the father of Rev. Newman Hall, which that excellent man believed saved him—in connection with repentance and prayer—from confirmed habits of intemperance.

To Dry Pumpkin.

Take the ripe pumpkins, pare, cut into small pieces, stew soft, mash, and strain through a colander, as if for making pies. Spread this pulp on plates, in layers not quite an inch thick, dry it in the stove oven, which should be kept at no low a temperature as not to scorch it. In about a day it will become dry and crisp. The sheets thus made can be stored in a dry place always ready for use for pies or sauces. The quick drying after cooking prevents any portion from slightly souring, as it is nearly always the case when the uncooked pieces are dried; the flavor is much better preserved, and the after cooking is saved. To use; soak pieces over night in a little milk, and they will return to a nice pulp as delicious as the fresh pumpkin.

CARBOLIC ACID FOR POULTRY HOUSES.—A writer in the *London Field* strongly recommends the use of carbolic acid for destroying insects in pigeon and poultry houses, asserting that it neither injures the birds nor tends to drive them from their nests. He uses it in the form of a solution of two ounces of common carbolic acid to three quarts of water, applying this once a week with a watering pot, after the house has been carefully swept out. Besides the lice and scabies that it destroys, it is also very efficient in driving out fleas. For the purpose of expelling lice from the bodies of pigeons, the proposed method is said to be to mix one part of Calvert's liquid carbolic acid with thirty parts of water, and shaking well before use.

The usually staid and sober agricultural editor of the *Town Register*, facetiously says that the "oster" breed of hogs frequently been spoken of in the papers. We have lately understood the meaning. It is a breed which have the ears in the middle of the back. All front of the ears is snout. All back of the ears is tail. They are raised to make head cheese and sausage.

Glove Making in California.

The manufacture of gloves is being introduced extensively into California. Besides several large factories in San Francisco, there is one in Napa, in which an average of seventy-five deer and fifty sheep skins are daily converted into glove material. The process of tanning employed there, says the *Napa Register*, is a secret. It is essentially a chemical process, of which the public know nothing, except its beautiful results. A particle of sheep glove leather is made there of wonderful strength and exquisite finish. It is really beautiful. It is made of various styles and colors to suit the public taste. Deer skins are also finished up in a variety of styles to suit the market. The weekly product of glove leather averages 750 skins. The raw material is purchased at all points in the interior and along the coast from the Columbia River to the Mexican boundary.—*American Builder.*

SAVE THE SOAP-SUDS.—However deplorable washing day may be to the household (and the careful house mistress or tidy maid has it in her power to greatly modify its discomforts), to the garden it is a very beautiful day. Our hungry and thirsty grapevines and flowers are glad of every drop of wash water, and will repay every bit of fatigue it may cost us to give them this fertilizer. If the sun is shining hot when we go out to dispense our favor, it is best for us to dig a slight trench not far from the root of the plant, and pour the water into it, and cover again with the top soil. This makes the water go farther, and at the same time does not tempt the rootlets to the surface of the ground. No better liquid can be prepared than the soap-suds from the "woolen tubs" as they are sure to nourish the roots—if any of the liquid rests upon the foliage of the plants, wash it off by syringing smartly—plants always pay for this extra care.

PICKLED RED CABBAGE.—The purple red cabbage is the finest. Slice them into a sieve and salt each layer, remembering that too much salt will spoil the color. Drain for three days; dry it, add some sliced beet root and put it in a jar. Pour boiling vinegar over it. Mace, bruised ginger, whole pepper, horseradish and cloves, boiled with vinegar, will make a great improvement. The bladders over the jars. In a few days open and see if the vinegar has shrunk away; if so, fill up with cold vinegar. Some recommend that the vinegar be boiled but allowed to cool before pouring over the cabbage. A little bruised cochineal makes this pickle a beautiful color and is harmless. If kept very long, pickled cabbage gets soft, but is very nice especially if eaten soon after it is made.

SOME POINTS IN BUTTER MAKING.—It is time to skim when the fingers can be drawn through the top without having the cream close behind it. When cream will do this it is about ripe enough to churn. When cream foams in the churn it may be cured by warming. Cream should not be churned as soon as taken from the milk. It should be stirred and allowed to ripen all alike. This will occur in twelve hours or so. But cream should not stand until whey is formed in the cream jar.

RICE COFFEE.—This is a good food for children who are suffering with summer complaints, and is made by browning the grains of rice-like coffee, and afterward boiling them. It is not unpalatable, very nourishing, and can be made any strength that is required. With the addition of sweet cream and loaf sugar, a child of two or three years will require no other food until the disease is removed.

Whisky and gamblers are to be found at our annual fairs because they find patronage and support there. When the people fail to give them the hard earned money, when these cheap frauds fail to reap a rich harvest they disappear. The prize package man will tempt weak human nature to invest twenty-five cents to gain five dollars, and human nature, true to history, ancient and modern, gives its money hoping to get something for nothing. The loud medicine man gathers in his quarters for his worthless stuff, and the whole family of thimble-riggers thrive upon the single foolish and preposterous idea that they are giving something for nothing. We have no bottled up indignation to offer against these itinerant humbugs, for as long as there are fools enough to patronize them the supply will be adequate to the demand.—*Kansas Farmer.*

Pictures may be transferred to painted surfaces in the following manner: Cover the ground with an even coat of light colored carriage varnish, which should be allowed to set (nearly as dry as if for gilding). If the print to be transferred be colored soak in salt and water; if not colored use water alone. Remove superfluous water by pressing between blotting pads and then place the picture face down upon the varnish, pressing it smooth. When the varnish is dry dampen the paper and rub it off with the finger. The picture will be found upon the varnish, and another coat of the latter should be added to bring out the effect. This process answers equally well for glass or metal surfaces.—*Scientific American.*

The Indianapolis *Journal* deems it a singular fact that few Americans know the words of our national song. It particularizes thus: "It is safe to say that a score of parties in this vicinity tried, on July 5, to sing 'The Star-spangled Banner,' and failed, because no one knew the words. All knew the tune, but no body the text."

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THE MEDICINE THAT CURES VEGETINE. Taking into consideration the character of its vouches, the history of its cure and the immense increasing demand, **VEGETINE** may be fairly entitled the leading medicine of the age.

For scurvy in the blood, **VEGETINE** is an infallible remedy, and no person need suffer from tumors, ulcers, and all diseases arising from impure blood, if **VEGETINE** is used according to directions. It is not a case of scurvy in its early stages, the vital functions have not lost their power of action, all that may be said to the contrary notwithstanding.

VEGETINE is pleasant to the taste, mild in its influence, and absolute in its action on disease, as the following unquestionable evidence will show.

\$400.00!! January 2, 1875.
H. H. STEVENS, Esq.
Dear Sir:—When about six months old I was vaccinated. The parties who were vaccinated from the same virus died from the humor. The humor spread over me to such an extent that I was unable to learn to prevent me from scratching my person. The disease finally settled in my head. I remained in this condition about twenty years, troubled all the time with severe breaking in my head and discharging corruption from my ear. At this time I heard of a cure and got my neck, gradually increasing in size until a tumor formed of such immense size I could see it by turning my eyes downward. All this time I was taking various remedies for my blood but with no substantial benefit. I then went to a prominent physician in Boston, who, after his treatment of six months, lanced the tumor eight times, which cost me nearly \$500. This left me with a rough, scabbed sore, without all diminishing the size of the tumor, and in a sickly, feeble condition. I then sent for a physician in Natick, who, after a considerable time, succeeded in treating the sore without reducing the size. At this point I commenced to use **VEGETINE**, through the earnest persuasion of a friend. After I had taken this medicine about one week I experienced wonderful sensations. My whole body seemed to be undergoing a radical change, until, finally, the tumor broke and discharged frightful quantities. From this time it decreased in size until the tumor disappeared, but my neck still bears the ugly scars of the sore and lance. I am now healthy and strong and able to work every day. I will also mention that I have been an acute sufferer from rheumatism ever since I can remember, until commencing the use of **VEGETINE**, when almost immediately all rheumatic pains ceased. This statement I volunteer for the purpose of benefiting other suffering humanity, and you will confer a favor by giving it as much publicity as thought proper.

Very gratefully,
O. M. FAVEL,
Ashland, Mass.

What is Vegetine?
It is a compound extracted from herbs, roots and herbs. It is nature's remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you a good sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many aged persons. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved every child like it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the **VEGETINE**. Give it a fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.
Boston, Jan. 1, 1874.
Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 1544 dozen (1542 bottles) of your **VEGETINE** since April 1, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended. I have ever sold a day's worth of **VEGETINE** without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly convinced of the value of **VEGETINE** in curing various cases of scurvy, tumors, and other diseases.

Very respectfully,
AT GILMAN, 408 Broadway.
To H. H. Stevens, Esq.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

THE NEW  **SEWING MACHINE.**

Unequalled in Simplicity, Beauty, Durability, and Serviceability. The Best Family Sewing Machine in existence. Sews in every direction, toward and from, or to right and left of operator. The only sewing machine with a **REVERSIBLE FEED.** Always the best late improvements have been greatly added to its superior excellencies. **Florence Sewing Machines** have been run constantly in families & factories for Twelve Years Without Repairs.

Send for circulars and testimonials to **FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.** Florence, Mass., Chicago, Ill., Indianapolis, Ind., or St. Louis, Mo.

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1875.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature at its last session, for the ratification or rejection of the voters of the State at the next general election.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1.

Proposed AMENDMENT to section three of the Constitution of the State, regulating the time of election and compensation of members of the Legislature.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each [Session] concurring, that the following proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the voters of the State at the general election of eighteen hundred and seventy-five:

[SECTION 1.] The following proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the voters of the State at the general election of eighteen hundred and seventy-five:

[SECTION 2.] Section twenty-five of article two shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 25. The Legislature shall be composed of one hundred and twenty members, to be elected by the people of the State at the general election of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and at regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

[SECTION 3.] Section three of article two shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. The Legislature shall be composed of one hundred and twenty members, to be elected by the people of the State at the general election of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and at regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

[SECTION 4.] The following shall constitute section twenty-five of article two: Section 25. The Legislature shall be composed of one hundred and twenty members, to be elected by the people of the State at the general election of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and at regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

[SECTION 5.] The following shall constitute section three of article two: Section 3. The Legislature shall be composed of one hundred and twenty members, to be elected by the people of the State at the general election of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and at regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

[SECTION 6.] The following shall constitute section three of article two: Section 3. The Legislature shall be composed of one hundred and twenty members, to be elected by the people of the State at the general election of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and at regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

[SECTION 7.] The following shall constitute section three of article two: Section 3. The Legislature shall be composed of one hundred and twenty members, to be elected by the people of the State at the general election of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and at regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

[SECTION 8.] The following shall constitute section three of article two: Section 3. The Legislature shall be composed of one hundred and twenty members, to be elected by the people of the State at the general election of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and at regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

[SECTION 9.] The following shall constitute section three of article two: Section 3. The Legislature shall be composed of one hundred and twenty members, to be elected by the people of the State at the general election of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and at regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

[SECTION 10.] The following shall constitute section three of article two: Section 3. The Legislature shall be composed of one hundred and twenty members, to be elected by the people of the State at the general election of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and at regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

[SECTION 11.] The following shall constitute section three of article two: Section 3. The Legislature shall be composed of one hundred and twenty members, to be elected by the people of the State at the general election of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and at regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

[SECTION 12.] The following shall constitute section three of article two: Section 3. The Legislature shall be composed of one hundred and twenty members, to be elected by the people of the State at the general election of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and at regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

[SECTION 13.] The following shall constitute section three of article two: Section 3. The Legislature shall be composed of one hundred and twenty members, to be elected by the people of the State at the general election of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and at regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

[SECTION 14.] The following shall constitute section three of article two: Section 3. The Legislature shall be composed of one hundred and twenty members, to be elected by the people of the State at the general election of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and at regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

[SECTION 15.] The following shall constitute section three of article two: Section 3. The Legislature shall be composed of one hundred and twenty members, to be elected by the people of the State at the general election of eighteen hundred and seventy-five,